JAPAN'S FIRST PARLIAMENT OPENED

The Form of Government Changed by the Mikado to a Constitutional Representative Monarchy.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIAL.

Western Codes and Administrative Methods Adopted by the Most Progressive of Eastern Nations.

THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HEBALD.] Tokio, Japan, Dec. 4, 1890. - As much has been accomplished in the past week for Japan as was measured in Europe by the ghastly pulsebeat of the guilletine from bloody 1793 to the time when France staggered to her feet, a nation. Japan's Parliament has been formally opened in a quiet, dignified manner which should command the attention and respect of every country in Europe and America and which will at once suggest to them the wast gain to this leading Empire of the East in beng permitted by fortune to wait and copy the sest results of revolutions which have impovershed in turn all other nations.

On the 29th of November the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, composing the Diet, were called together and addressed by the Emperor. His Majesty rode in imperial state from the palace to the House of Peers, but while the line of march was besieged at all available places by throngs of people, curious and enthusiastic, there was less superficial excitement than attends a Lord Mayor's show in London or an inaugural procession on Pennsylvania avenue. He rode calmly, quietly and in the best of spirits to his rendezvous with his people, which was to take from him the last vestige of absolutism; delivered a three minute address to the assembled houses, the patriotic periods of which were punctuated by the salute of friendly cannon; and then he rode manfully back to his palace, more imperial by far than when he left it. He had done a thing which places his name above that of the Russian Alexander who freed the serfs. In people Japan is nearly half as large as Russia. In government today she is nearly twice as large.

THE EMPEROR'S SAGACITY AND PRUDENCE. A representative government has come about in Japan from the fact that probably the hardest headed sovereign of the world had made up his mind, back in the years when Grant arrived here in the City of Tokio and fell in love with the Mikado's realm, that it behooved him in the interest of mercy as well as prudence to have a congress of From the standpoint of imperial prerogatives the Parliament has cost dearly, but it was as sincerely desired by the Emperor as by the peo What he has lost to himself he has trebly

gained in respect to his country.

The prime atimulus behind the prodigious move ment of governmental progress in this country within the past ten years has been the fact that the western countries only grant recognition to Japan with the concession on her part of consular courts. they being unwilling to trust their subjects resident in Japan to the operation of Japanese laws. No one has been more anxious than the Emperor to bring the country to a complete equality with European and American nations in governmental matters. To do this and make himself one of the brotherhood of rulers instead of remaining merely



VISCOUNT SINZO AOKI, MINISTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS. the autocrat of one country he has preferred to take the patterns for his constitution, his codes of laws and his parliament from the whole cirth, with-out waiting for expecience and the growth of years to gradually develop them, upon the supposition that humanity is much the same everywhere under

to gradually develop them, upon the supposition that humanity is much the same everywhere under analogous conditions.

Tokio was not hilarious on the 20th. It was not the occasion for the drinking of unlimited sake. Like every other city of the East, Tokio is always full of people, and when her populace turns out the streets are crowded. It is doubtful if the streets are crowded. It is doubtful if the streets of this grotsaye town have been more crowded since Grant's visit. They have never been more theoroughly festooned with the white paper lanterns ornamented with this disc of red, copied from the country's flag. Jinrickisha have come in along the dikes through the pretty fields for miles around to catch the extra fares. The umbrella covered street stands, tended by women with bare legs and blue kerchiefe, have crowded up as near the block of Parliament houses as the police will allow them. Wandering minstrels, with their saulsen, travelling as a rule in teams, stop twenty times a day in front of every door. The characteristic street fairs have run at night almost up to the Parliament gates. Reporters for the hundred and one daily papers of Tokio have taken on the importance of the occasion in their bearing, and since the establishment of press galleries in the houses are in high glee, each feeling himself a Dickons. Embryo lobbles have come into existence, not because of any particular measures



by a French professor of laws named Boissonade de Fontsrable. The codes have been modified by the German, English and American laws to some degree and by the old Japanese customs rather than laws, to a greater extent. A judiciary has been created in accordance with these codes composed almost entirely of the judiciary heretofore in custody of the nation's equity.

A REPRESINTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Twenty-two years ago the first promise of anything like representation was implied from a speech of Emperor Mutauhito, uttered on the 6th of April, 1868. An authority says:—"The Mitado, in the presence of the assembled court nobles and the territorial princes, took an oath. By this oath he promised that a deliberative Assembly should be formed and all measures be decided by public opinion; that the uncivilized customs of former times should be broken through and the impartiality and justice displayed in the workings of nature adopted as a basis of action, and that intellect and learning should be sought for hroughout the world, in order to establish the foundations of the empire." Subsequently, about 1875, a so-called Senate to discuss laws and local assemblies to regulate taxes and local expenditures were established. The importal reserript of October 12, 1881, promised explicitly a representative parliament for the year 1890. It said, "We hereby declare that we shall in the twenty-third year of Meiji (1890) establish a parliament in order to carry into full affect the determination we have announced; and we charge our faithful subjects bearing our commissions to make in the meantime all necessary preparations to that end."

"With regard to the limitations on the imperial presogative and the constitution of the parliament, we shall decide hereafter and shall make proclamation in due time.

"We perceive that the tendency of our people is to advance too rapidly and without that thought and consideration which alone can make progress enduring, and we warn our subjects, high and low, to be mindful of our will, and that those

We hereby notify the members of the House of

brave character of our subjects both at home and abroad.

"From an early period it has been our aim to promote amity with all nations, to widen the range of our foreign commerce, to strengthen the national power, and it has fortunately happened that our jutercourse and inimacy with the treaty Powers have continually increased. With regard to the army and navy it is our aim, with the lapse of years, to secure their perfection, in order that peace at home and with foreign countries may be maintained. As to the budget and the various draft laws for the twenty-fourth year of Meijl, we cruer that the Ministers of State shall submit these for the discussion of the Diet. We anticipate that you will impartially and prudently discuss and support these intentions and that you will set a worthy precedent for the future."

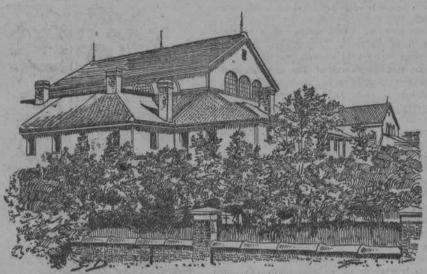
The entire assembly again made deep obeisance, the President of the House of Peers advanced with bowed head and received the message from the hands of the Mikado and the Emperor retired. The pioneer Parliament of the East was then open.

TWICE MADE INSANE.

A YOUNG LADY'S EVENTFUL CABEER AND HER FATHER'S SAD FATE.

THE FIRST ELECTIONS.

On February 11, 1880, the constitution, already familiar to Henaud readers, was promulgated at the palace in the presence of the nobles and the diplomatic corps. It provided for the two Houses of Parliament and everything in connection with them. The elections were set for June 10, 1890. On that day the fifteen highest taxpayers in each /s and ken (pro-



JAPANESE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

vince and county) selected one of their number to sit in the House of Peers, and their choice was afterward nominated by the Emperor. On July 1 the first election ever held in the country decided the complexion of the lower house. The election was quiet and orderly, resulting in the choice of 180 radicals, 40 liberals, 80 independents, and the rest of the 300 elected consisting of conservatives and supporters of the government. On the 10th the election by their own numbers of 20 counts, 70 viscounts and 15 barrons to the House of Peers followed. Later the Emperor augmented this number by 61 gentlemen of his own choice.

Count Ito was appointed by the Mikado President of the House of Peers, and Count Higashikuze Vice President. Count Ito is a statesman of marked ability, of great popularity, and has served his country before this in the capacity of Premier. The houses were convoked four days before the formal opening, on the 25th, on which day the Commoners elected three man for President and three for Vice President. Out of these six the Emperor chose-8ft. Nakashima for President and Mr. Tsuda for Vice President. President Nakashima was born in 1846, and had a checkered career under the old Tyeoon government, participating in many passages at arms. In 1870 he visited America as commissioner to investigate the fihancial and fiscal systems of the Republic. Afterward he was appointed Governor of Yokohama.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

The structure which contains the chambers of Parliament is supretentious in external architecture, being a long wooden building with two wings, the one to the right of the entrance for the poers and the one to the laft for the Commons. Only 240,000 yen were appropriated for the construction of the building and it is to be used only for a few years. The chambers of the two houses differ only in that the House of Lords is more handsomely furnished and that just behind the President's chair there is a throne surmounted by an immense crown, from whose borders tapestries fail on either side diplomatic gallery being just to the left of the im-perial stall.

Directly opposite the chair is the Milado's box, the diplomatic gallery being just to the left of the imperial stall.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSION.

For a gorgeous display of liveries, it is doubtful if the procession which left the palace at half-past ten could be equalled anywhere. Four or five courtattendants, with high, silk hats, buff breeches clinging to the skin and high top boots, passed along the cleared line of march in jinrickishee several minutes before the head of the advance guard. Another, mounted on a magnificent bay horse, led the gayly bedecked horsemen and the lancers of the imperial body-guard that proceded the carriages. Each lancer carried a triangular flag attached to his lance. The guard rode four abreast and fifteen or twenty file deep both before and after the carriages. Besides those there was the imperial mounted guard proper, dressed in red and silver. There were eight carriages, two before and five after the imperial coach. The imperial coach is entirely of scarlet and gold, massive in spectance and hing within with curtains of as fine silk as the world can produce. It was drawn by six horses, led by grooms in scarlet, the near middle horse having a mount. Several mounted grooms in gold and velvet rode ahead. The two footmen were silk knickerbochers and stockings and Paul Jones hats, except that Paul's was not so gay. A golden phonix was perched on top of the coach, while the driver on his lofty seat in front completed the appearance of a koman trimphal chariot. In front of the Emperor sat an aged man, the Court Chamberlain, with uncovered and bowd head. In the two coaches ahead of the Milado rode the princes, his couches ahead of the Milado rode the princes, his couches ahead of the Milado rode the princes, his couches ahead of the Milado rode the princes has coaches of the Milado rode with huge green cloths.

As the procession wound along its way to the march of bugles the Milado acknowledged the

Ministers of State, adorned with huge green cloths.

As the procession wound along its way to the march of bugies the Mikado acknowledged the huzzas of the people by slightly inclining his head, and his example was emulated by the Ministers of State. Occasionally the spirited horses would shy, but the grooms were too numerous to allow of any interruption. The one unpleasant feature of the day was the result of the Emperor recognizing by a bow the wife of the Emeror recognizing by a bow the wife of the Russian Minister and some lady guests who had assembled on the Russian Legation grounds in a summer house overlocking the street approaching the Parliamentary houses. Some sashi, the Japanese nihilists, were in the vicinity, and they began throwing stones at the ladies, who were forced to retire. Legation servants retailated, and a nitch battle ensued which the police were some time in quelling. Soveral of the ladies were struck with stones, though none of them were seriously injured.

GOUNT TAMAGATA, MINISTER PRESIDENT OF STATE,
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lady who was brutally assaulted by her teacher because she refused to join in a frolic two years ago. A year ago her father, Solomon Bowers, of New Washington, reported that he feit himself becoming inane. He adjusted his affairs and within a week became a maniac, his mind having been as unaccountably restored since as it was dethroned. The young couple made their marriage known yes terday, when the bride's father again became deranged.

THE COSMOPOLITAN-FEBRUARY.

A characteristic sketch by Tolstoi opens this very old Russian who had been good as a soldier and brutal as a man, the author questions the admitted duties of man under the law. "Mademoisells Readed," Julien Gordon's novel, which began in the last number, ends with the happy marriage of one of the three women and the deterioration of another, while the third remains cheerfully cold and depressingly possimistic. The remaining flotion is a story by Ernest Howard Crosby of a musician who so shilfully retouched the impressions on a phonograph cylinder as to make a succeptible listener imagine the presence of a young woman with a remarkable voice. William Role, F. R. S., tells the remarkable history of Mozart's requiem mass—a musical composition which has been the cause of an incalculable amount of perplexity. Two interesting and profusely illustrated sketches that "set off" each other are "Chatsaux in Touraine," by Esic Anderson de Wolfe, and "A Western Mansion," by George H. Yenowins. Several other readable papers will be found in this number. and brutal as a man, the author questions the ad-

"THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

Mr. Stead's "international magazine," which has just completed its first year, seems to have satisfied everybody's old acquaintance, "a long felt want." It is a big eclectic. The December number contains two hundred pages, more capacious than magazine pages in general, and the excerpts are from a hundred or more Europeau and American periodicals and on a great variety of subjects. There are many illustrations, nearly all of which are shabby photographic reproductions such as ne American magazine would dare print, yet they are better than nothing, being pertinent to the articles, The most important of the special articles are on "Dr. Koch" and his work, by Conan Doyle, the novelist, who is also a physician, and "The Story of the Parnell Affair." A supplementary sheet gives portraits of some of the reigning families of Europe. Any one who has not time for thorough reading of periodical literature, yet wants to know what is being said on large topics, will find the Review useful. The American reprint is published by The Critic Company, 54 Lafayette place, New York.

PUBLISHERS' DOINGS.

Haverty's Irish-American Illustrated Almanao for 1891 is full of interesting reading, apart from its astronomical and scientific pages. The illustrations are more numerous than ever. Among some of the reading articles are "Irish Graves in England," "Irish National Music" and a memoir of Thomas

Devin Reiliy.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, writer of romarkably clever stories to which the Hemald had called attention, is about to become associated with Mr. George William Curtis in the editorship of Harper's Weekly. Mr. Davis was born in the profession, his father being a successful journalist of Philadelphia, while his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, is the author of many well known novels.

delphia, while his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, is the author of many well khown novels.

A new and creditable attempt to convey information in the guise of amusement is "A dift of Tongues," by Emic Emeline Young. The purpose is to teach language. The method is that of a game in which 176 cards are used, and the result is a vocabulary of about a thousand words in all their forms. A carefully prepared book of instructions accompanies the cards. The set just published is on the termian language. Published by Avery & Co., Orange, N. J.

The new edition (1860) of the New York Charities' Directory is just ready. It contains a classified and descriptive directory to all the charitable and beneficent societies and institutions in the city of New York, including dispensaries, missions, schools, societies, &c., as well as hospitals and other places of relief. It should be in the hands of all families and individuals who out of their abundance or their poverty cheavor to help the needy and desire to be protected from imposition.

The Ladice Home Journal (Philadelphia starts the

needy and desire to be protected from imposition.

The Ledies' Home Journal (Philadelphia) starts the
new year with a strong list of contributors. In
the January number are articles by Miss A. D. T.
Whitney, Sarah Orne Jewett, Julian Hawthorne,
Kate Tannatt Woods, General Lew Wailace, Hezetials Butterworth, Robert J. Burdett, Eben E. Reetord and Mrs. Lucy C. Lillie, besides a page of
bright bits about women from nearly twenty men
whose names are known everywhere. There are
also full departments on home decoration, indoor
gardening and other occupations that delight

THREE NEW PRESIDENTS FOR THREE OLD BANKS.

President Dowd, of the Bank of North America, Resigns and Is Retired on Half Pay.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS SHAKEN UP.

New Heads for the Third National and the Mechanics and Traders'-Donaldson's Policy of Mystery.

Wall street was scarcely surprised yesterday to learn that there had been a "shake up" in the management of the Bank of North America and that important changes had been made also in the heads of two other institutions-the Third National Bank and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

The officers of all these banks have been the subject of gossip in financial circles for some time.

The Third National, it will be remembered, was unfortunate in the close connection of one of its officers with Simmons and others of the Sixth Avenue Bank wreckers, while the Bank of North America was involved to the extent of \$900,000 in the suspension of Decker, Howell & Co., and the Mechanics and Traders' also had to be helped out with Clearing House loan certificates during the recent money panic.

The extraordinary conduct of John J. Donaldson, the vice president of the Bank of North America, furnished some amusement to Wall street people yesterday. For some incomprehensible reason this person tried to prevent the public from learning anything about the change in the management.

HIS POLICY OF MYSTRRY. print," he was fond of saying. "I won't give you any information."

It is needless to say that Mr. Donaldson did not succeed in this policy of mystery, which might have worked mischief to the bank by leading people to suspect that there might be something wrong with its finances.

The facts briefly are that at the annual meeting of the stockholders in the bank yesterday the resig-nations of William Dowd as president and John J. Donaldson as vice president were accepted, and Warner Van Norden was unanimously chosen president and William F. Havemeyer made vice president to succeed them, the changes to take place at once. The following Board of Directors was elected, all being re-elections except in the case of Jacob D. Vermilye, president of the Mer chants' Bank, who goes into the Board in place of A. Kent, J. D. Vermilye, Henry H. Cook, Elihu Root, Stephen M. Clement, Salem R. Wales, David H. Houghtaling, John H. Flagler, Harry B. Hyde, William F. Havemeyer, William Dowd and John J. Donaldson.

William F. Havemeyer, William Dowd and John J. Domaldson.

Mr. Dowd has not been in good health for a year, and his resignation was tendered a month age, shortly after the criticism upon his judgment in making such extensive loans of the bank's funds to Decker, Howell & Co.

But the Bank of North America is in good financial condition, and has fully recovered from the shock of Decker, Howell & Co.'s failure. The \$1,350,000 in Clearing House loan certificates which the bank had to accept to tide it over its troubles have all been redeemed, and the confidence of the stockholders in Mr. Dowd, who has been the bank's president for affect years, is shown by the fact that he is continued on the Board of Directors, and he will retire on half his presidential salary of \$9,000 a year for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Dowd is seventy years old and will at once retire from active business and make a voyage to Europe in search of health. A number of further changes in the Board of Directors are to be made to-day.

Mr. Van Norden, who succeeds to the presidency, is an elderly man of means who has retired from

Europe in search of health. A number of further changes in the Board of Directors are to be made to-day.

Mr. Van Norden, who succeeds to the presidency, is an elderly man of means who has retired from active business. He is a large stockholder in the bank and has been a director for many years. He is an active and prominent layman in the Presbyterian Union. Mr. Havemeyer, the new vice president, is the well kinown sugar refiner. He has been a director for soveral years.

The principal change at the Third National Bank was the election at yesterday's annual meeting of stockholders of General John B. Woodward to the presidency. General Woodward lives in Brooklyn and is a well known lawyer, business man and democratic politician. He has been for some time one of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank's directors. His acceptance of the presidency of the bank of the presi

The SUNDAY HERALD describes and illustrates the amateur comic opera in which the belles and matrons of the National Capital are about to make their

SALMAGUNDIANS IN OILS.

INTERESTING LITTLE DISPLAY AT THE NEW BOOMS OF THE CLUB.

At the new rooms of the Salmagundi Club, in West Twenty-second street, there was held last vening a private view of a bright little display of paintings in oil by members, which is to remain over Monday. There are eighty-three numbers in the catalogue, and the sales are in charge of Mr. Goorge H. Galt, who is secretary of the Art Com-

the catalogue, and the sales are in charge of Mr. George H. Galt, who is secretary of the Art Committee.

The work chief in interest as well as in size is Thomas Moran's huge canwas, a scene of icebergs in midocean, poetically called "Spectres from the North." The terrible majesty of the bergs and the broad sweep of the deep emerald waves are depicted with uncommon strength and skill. The large and nearer berg is a picturesque combination of mountain and valley; near the smaller one in the distance is a rainbow, and near some wrockage in the forewater a seabird circles.

There is a strong effect in Leonard Cchtman's capital riverside of "A Village by Moonlight," C. R. Grant has two charming works in "Wasting in the Lane" and "A Wayside Flower," and Carlton T. Chapman's marine "The Herring Market" is as good as his Mount Desert panoramic view, "Looking South from the Northeast Harbor." R. C. Mnor has a fine little study of surf, called "Sunlight and Wind," and J. M. Barnsley shows capital work in "A Breaker."

By Ben Foster there are a couple of excellent still life pictures and H. G. Plumb's "Phss and Dell"—rather domnonplace. Stanley Middleton's "Compliments of the Season." is a clever picture of a nice girl. C. X. Harris' "At the Brook" is a brilliant piece of minature paluting, and his "Westward Ho!" though not as good is most creditable. In "Looking East at Sunset" R. M. Shurtleff presents an open landscape subject, which is musual with him, and bandles it in masterly fashion.

@Carl J. Brenner has a clever little pastel portrait of an amateur fencer. A pleasing subject well, if a little thinly, handled is to be found in Hamilton Hamilton's "First Snow," and R. D. Sawyer shows good work in "Meadows on the Sound."

Others well represented are Messrs. Wiggins Fitz, a capital landscape with cattle, called "Auturn Showerse," Fraser, Murphy, Prooter, Turner, Rehn, Fowler, Gregory, Josephi, Wood, Lauber, Rix, Brenner, Bartlett and Loomis. Rehn, Fowler, Gregory, Josephi, Rix, Brenner, Bartlett and Loomis,

ADMIRES DANA, OF COURSE.

Nover print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no salling under false colors—Cherles A. Dunas Addees to the Wisconin Editorial Association, Minimizee, July 24, 1983. "Of course I admire Charles A. Dana." said Police Commissioner James J. Martin when asked what commissioner James J. Martin whon asked what he thought of the Henale's candidate for the Senate. "No man who has any capacity for appreciating a manly character can help admiring him. Mr. Dana is a born fighter, but he always fights fair. It is impossible for him to be neutral, and he has a great capacity for stirring things up."

EilCSSON'S MISTAKEN WILL.

The will of Captain John Ericsson makes bequests amounting to \$123,000, and the executors find that the entire estate will yield not more than \$300,000.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham yesterday, the executors, by coun-

sel, urged that the will be construed, and that they be advised whether any of the legatess are entitled to preference or whether all should be paid pro-rata.

NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

THE CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE PREPAR-ING FOR THE CONTEST OF 1892.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. TOPEKA, Esn., Jan. 16, 1891.-The Citizens National Industrial Alliance perfected its organization and issued a call for a national convention of reformers to be held in Cincinnati between the of reformers to be held in Cincinnati between the 10th and 20th of May. The call issued at the Ocala Convention was considered premature and the change in date is made in order that the Convention may be held at a time when legislative proceedings may not interfere. The whole matter grows out of the Ocala Convention, About two hundred delegates from six States participated in the meeting. Thomas Gilruth, of Kaneas City, Mo., was elected president of the organization and W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka, secretary. The work of national organization was placed in the hunds of Captain C. A. Power, Torre Haute, Ind.; Raiph Beaumont, Washington, D. C.; M. E. Loase, Wichita, Kan., and S. N. Wood, Stevens county, Kan.

The Citizens' Alliance will add the Knights of Labor strength to the Farmers' Alliance. John Davis, of Junction City, a member of the Executive Council, Knights of Labor, and Congressman from the Fifth Kansas district, said to-day that the new order would afford the Knights of Labor a chance to enter politics without interfering with their old business organization. The exact date of the Convention will be made known as acon as the national organization can confer with various State presidents of the Farmers' Alliance, Of the Northern and Western States the Alliance leaders are confident of carrying the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebrasba, Iowa, Kaneas, Missouri and Onio in 1892.

SENATOR FARWELL INDIGNANT.

THINKS HE WAS BEATEN DECAUSE HE IS A MILLIONNAIRE.

DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16, 1891 .- Senator Farwell does not take his defeat easily. He says he was beaten because he is a millionnaire and a resident of Chicago. Senator Logan was a Chicagoan, and so was Farwell when elected four years ago, however,

Farwell when elected four years ago, however. Farwell says also that Oglesby lives on a farm, and that is why the republican farmers voted for him. "It is an outrage and a shame," cried the Senator, warming up, "the way in which the republicans of this State act at times. There isn't a State in the Union that has more cause to be proud over the honors shown to its servauts than has Illinois. But some times there breaks out a mean spirit that throws these men to the dogs. I think yesterday's caucus was a cut and dried affair to slanghter me. I don't think my denunciation of the President had anything to do with it."

It is believed the republican farmers nominated Oglesby so that in case he was elected Cullom would be shelved. Oglesby lives near Springfield, while Cullom lives in that town. The farmers seem to be somewhat sore on Cullom, and he may find it difficult to succeed himself. Oglesby's nomination is looked upon as the best that could have been made under the circumstances. He will get the Alliance vote if any republican can. Each faction in the Legislature has now a candidate, the democrate being determined to stick to General Palmer, while the three Farmers' Alliance men have finally settled upon ex-Senator A. J. Streeter. Believing will begin next Tuesday.

CAUCUS RULE R JECTED.

ALLIANCE MEN REFUSE TO SIGN AN AGREE-MENT TO VOTE AGAINST INGALLS, BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 16, 1891 .- The Alliance representatives are holding nightly caucuses to discuss eading Alliance measures now introduced in the Legislature and to agree upon some plan for defeating Senator Ingalls and to elect a State printer. It has transpired that last night an attempt was made to unanimously adopt an anti-Ingalis resolution. The resolution was anti-Ingalis resolution. The resolution was adopted, but there was considerable silent opposition to it. The leaders observed this and endeavored to secure the sign ture of every Alliance member to a pledge that he would not vote for legalis at any time. Only fity-four members consented to do this, and the opposition to caucus rule was more apparent than ever.

A movement is on foot in the House to unseat seven republican members in an arbitrary manner. Charges against the members of a corrupt use of money in securing their election are made. Should they do this the republicans in the Senate threaten to adjourn sine die and thus block all legislation and prevent the passage of appropriation bills.

testified that he raised \$1,000 for Comptroller Stevens by borrowing it from Zumstein. Zumstein was the only man who offered him money for the place. He had no authority to sell places. Zumstein told witness that he expected to pay \$1,000 for appointment on the Equalization Beard, but as his father was a caudidate for Postmaster he proposed by his position on the Board to compel leading taxpayors to favor his father's application, and then in return his father would use his influence to have Stevens re-elected.

BINGHAMTON CITY POLITICS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1891.—The democrats of this city held their city Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers this evening. B. S. Curran was nominated as the candidate for Mayor, and John H. Blakeny, a representative of the labor party and single tax idea, for City Assessor.

JONES AND THE FARMERS.

Syacuse, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1891 .- Lieutenant Gover nor Jones is in this city in conference with mem-bers of the State Farmers' Alliance. STATE FUNDS HELD BACK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 16, 1891, -Governor Hovey transmitted a message to the Legislature to-day stating that James Murdock, of the Northern Prison, had refused to pay into the Treasury a cash

drawn from the message is that they were misap-plied. ABDUCTED THE LITTLE GIRL.

IBY THLUGRAPH TO THE REBALD, 1 PORTLAND, Mich., Jan. 16, 1891.-John Ginnebaugh and wife, of Collins, adopted a girl from the Home for the Friendless, at Indianapolis, about a year for the Friendiess, at Indianapolis, about a year ago, and the necessary papers were made out by the management of the institution transferring the little one to the care of Ginnebaugh. The girl is a bright little tot and took kindly to her new home. A carriage stopped in front of the little district schoolhouse which she was attending last evening and a woman stepped in, and telling the girl she was revolte for Ginnebaugh's for a visit, asked her to get in and ride home. This she did, and then he man who was bolling the reins crove rapidly toward Portland and nothing has been seen of the child since.

HOW HORNER WAS CAUGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16, 1891 .- Inspector Stuart, of the Post Office Department, tells how be secured. the arrest of Edward Horner, the New York banker who was arrested Yesterday for floating Austrian

LOVE INSPIRED THE CRIME. For Months the Safe Had Been Robbed, but the Thickes Failed When They Tried

ROBBING A PAWNSHOP.

"Diamond Dick" and His Compan-

ion Captured with a Big

Load of Plunder.

TWO BURGLARS CAUGHT

With the aid of a counterfeit key an ex-clerk in William Simpson's pawnshop, at No. 91 Park row, entered that place early yesterday morning. He was accompanied by a well known thief. Detectives were on hand, however, to prevent the men making their escape with their plunder.

to Make a Heavy Haul.

Mr. Simpson last month called upon Inspector Byrnes and complained that several thousand dollars worth of jewelry had mysteriously disappeared from the big vault in the rear of his

Detectives Crowley and Cottrell were detailed on the case, and after a week of investigation concluded that the jewelry was taken by some one not then in the employ of Simpson

The only person who had recently left Simpson's employ was young Patrick Forristell. When the detectives got track of him a few

weeks ago he was living like a prince.

Forristell, accempanied by a couple of well known crooks, a few nights ago left a saloon or Third avenue and walked down the Bowery to Simpson's place. They passed under the three gilded balls over the doorway several times, and on each occasion made a careful survey of the premises inside. Apparently satisfied, they returned to the same saloon. Crowley and Cottrell, who were watching them, felt that something big was under way, and Detective Formoses was sent by the Inspector to help them.

PLANNED A BIG ROBBERY. Crowley, who had been watching Forrestell yes-terday, saw his man steal away from his lodging house and walk swiftly down the Bowery. Broome street he was joined by Edward Martin, an expert thief. This was about half-past six A. M.

expert thief. This was about half-past six A. M. The men walked to Simpson's place, the detectives following.

Forrestell, without hesitation, walked up the granite steps leading to the store and unlocked the door. The burglar slaxm rung. Workingmen passing by turned to see what caused the rumpus, all they saw was two young men moving about in an unconcerned way, evidently preparing to begin business for the day.

Forrestell, who had been in the habit of opening up the store gave back the return signal to the burglars' alarmicompany, and then feeling that everything was all right turned his attention to the safe.

ONE OF THE SAFE KEYS GONE.

overything was all right turned his attention to the safe.

ONE OF THE SIFE HEYS GONE.

It is a massive from structure and fits into the wall in the rear of the store. It is opened by two keys, one of which is always carried by the clerk, who has charge of the vault. The other is kept locked in a drawer in the store. This fact was known to Forrestell and he walked over to the drawer and opened it, but the key was not there.

Grabbing a couple of satchels Forrestell and his companion proceeded to stow away the loose jewelry that is always left about the place overnight and started to walk out. This is what they had with them:—

Two sealskin cloaks, valued at \$800; two fur lined overcoats, valued at \$400; one dozen fancy opera glasses, worth \$100, and two bags of small jewelry, valued at \$500.

On the sidewaik they were met by the detectives and arrested. In the Jefferson Market Police Court they were remanded.

and arrosted. In the Jefferson Market Police Court they were remanded.

Forrestell said he want to work for Simpson in December, 1888. He mot and fell in love with Grace Cobe. When he started to furnish a flat at No. 322 East 127th street he found his sailary was too small to permit of anything of the sort. Grace suggested that as Forrestell had charge of the safe he might steal a diamond or two now and then and in that way the flat could be furnished.

Forrestell in the course of a few months stole a diamond ring worth \$2.00, a pair of diamond earrings worth \$1.000, one diamond stud valued at \$600, two gold watches of the value of \$450, one pair of diamond carrings worth \$1.000. These were turned over to Miss Cobe, who proceeded to cruament herself with some and pawn the rest.

Forrestell did no work after he left Simpson. He associated with "Milky" McDonald and "Kid" Manue, and arranged with them to descend on Simpson. Both of these men were called out of town, and the matter was delayed until Forrestell made the acquaintance of Martin.

That Forrestell meant business is evidenced by this letter, addressed to a friend in Chicago, that was found on him when arrested:—

My Dran Frinker Carrested:

My Dran Frinker Carrest amprose you thought you would not hear from me any more, but I am going te do my trick to morrow moraing at half-mast seven. I insend to not from \$f_i(0.00 and I'll be in Chicago Bunday or Monday. I have a companion. He is a sharp young fellow and very shread. If severy one does mis partit will be all right. If not I'll be collared, and if so am good for ion or fifteen years. I have not seen "Huno" Billy since I last wrote not seen "Huno" Billy since I last wrote not seen "Huno" Billy since I last wrote from the I will be all right. I'll see the work of the trick of the trick of the work of the was found on him when arrested :-

DIAMOND DICK.

DIAMOND DICK.

She had in her possession pawn tickets for the following articles:—Two diamond pins, one diamond ring, one pair diamond earrings and a large diamong ring. In her room was found a crown set with diamonds and rubles, worth \$1,900; two diamend earrings, five stones in one and six in the other; a gold watch, two pairs of diamond earrings and a diamond crescent.

The SUNDAY HERALD will contain the third instalment of William Black's characteristic and charming Highland story, "Donald Ross, of Heimra."

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

FARMER M'DONALD FATALLY BEATEN BY A NEGRO IN CHERRY HILL, N. J.

Robert McDonald, a well-to-do farmer of Cherry Hill, N. J., was fatally assaulted by a negro named Phil Mann on Thursday evening and died from his injuries last night. Farmer McDonald left his house on Thursday af-

ternoon to look after the stock on his farm. Some time afterward he was discovered in a semi-co scious condition lying in a pool of blood near the

scious condition lying in a pool of blood near the house. He was discovered by John Sisco, a colored man who works in the neighborhood as a farm hand. McDonald was bleeding from ugly wounds about the head. It was ovident that he had been struck with some blunt instrument.

He was unable to make a statement regarding the assault that was made upon him until last night, when he rallied somewhat, just before he died, and said that he had been assaulted by Phil Mann, a negro, who has worked in Cherry Hill as a farm hand, and who has not berne a good reputation, in the presence of a number of witnesses Farmer McDonald stated that Mann attacked him with a club and beat him until he lost his senses. McDonald lived but a short time after making this statement.

Donald lived but a short time after making this statement.

The news that Farmer McDonald had been killed by a negro spread through the surrounding vilages, and as soon as the authorities were notified the Sheriff swore in a posse of men as deputies and they are now scouring the country for the murderer. At first suspicion fell on Sisco as the assailant, and he would probably have been charged with the crime had not Farmer McDonald given the name of his assailant before he died.

The motive for the crime is not yet clear. It was reported that McDonald had been robbed by his assailant, but this is not generally believed. It is alleged that Manu, the negro, assaulted Farmer McDonald to satisfy a grudge he had against him. It is thought that Manu has escaped to some distant point outside the State.

FIFTEEN YEARS MORE.

James Brennan, alias Yankee Sullivan, who has spent ten out of his twenty-five years of existence behind prison bars, was sentenced to a term of fifteen years by Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions yeaterday. He pleaded guilty to indictments for burglary, robbery and assault.

MADAME MUST PARTICULARIZE

In the suit of Mme. Eliza Porret to recover \$70,000 from Nathaniel Niles, president of the

Tradesman's National Bank, on account of money and property intrusted to him. Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, yesterday directed the plaintiff to file a bill of particulars.

He said it would be unfair to compel Mr. Niles to go to trial on general allegations of fraud.